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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune milding, The Tribune Office may be found in the first wilding in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Room from the first floor, and is entered at the second door lown Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

In the elections held vesterday for members of the French Assembly, two Republicans and one Bonapartist were probably successful. === The Republicans in Iron have been reënforced. --- The Danish Government has requested the Rigsdad to abstain, for the present, from an interpellation about the Schleswig question. - The troubles between China and Japan have been settled.

The latest returns show that the Conservative ticket in Alabama has over 1.590 majority. Mr. Cutler has four major:ty for Congress in the Vth New-Jersey District. The Democratic victory was celebrated Saturday might in New-Orleans, St. Louis, Selma, Ala., and elsewhere. The Committee of Seventy of New-Orleans have sent a protest to President Grant against the occupancy of the State-House by troops during the sessions of th Returning Board. — Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Belye, arrested for contempt of court in Louisiana, were sentenced on Saturday to 10 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 each; Gov. Kellogg has pardoned them, but Judge Trimble urges him to recall the pardon.

The Rev. B. B. Leacock of the Reformed Episcopal Church reviewed the action of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention in relation to Ritualism, claiming that it was wholly inadequate. - An African minister was ordained. — Miss Cashman, in bidding farewell to the stage, was presented with a laurel wreath by William Callen Bryant, and made a short response. = The Pacific Mail and Pacific Railroad officials held a consultation over the settlement of existing complications. - A lottery scheme for the sale of the Grand Opera House was said to have been formed. ---- A man was accused by his son of throwing his wife off a roof of a tenement and killing her. A policeman in pursuit of a prisoner was run over and killed by a street-car. === Gold, 110, 110j. Thermom-

Contests over election returns are likely to give a great deal of business to the next Congress. Several are foreshadowed in our dispatches.

Judge Hogan intends to contest the election of Mr. Meade as Congressman from the Vth District. Precisely on what evidence does not appear. The coatest was close and bitter, but so far as we have seen, it was fairly conducted.

Open war seems to be declared upon Senator Conkiling in his own home. The defeat of the Editor of The Utica Herald by the Senator's law partner, who was the Democratic candidate, has been the last straw to break the camel's back.

The arrest of Count von Arnim showed with what bitterness the war against him was waged by Prince Bismarck. On the other hand, his letter to Count von Bülow, which we publish to-day, shows probably equal acrimony in the contest against the Chancellor.

The partial returns of the elections held yesterday for members of the French Assembly tell the old story. The future struggle for power is to be between the Republicans and Bonapartists, with the best prospects of the success of the former.

Harrington's attempt at interference in the examination of witnesses and his prompt suppression by Judge Humphreys, constituted the most enlivening part of the Safe Burglary trial on Saturday. The chief effort of the defense was to prove an alibi for Whitley, the witnesses exhibiting a remarkable unanimity in keeping diaries on or about the demonstration might be made which would and the politicians at Washington were still 6th of April, and in being related to the accused by marriage.

hand in Louisiana, have themselves been made the subjects of arrest and imprisonment. Their offenses are contempt of the State Courts, kidnapping citizens, cutting telegraph wires, &c. Two Commissioners of Election have been arraigned for stuffing ballot-boxes. "Turn about is fair play," is the proverb of the season.

One of the old reports from the Black Hills region-probably one of the first lot, describing it as a perfect Paradise with gold dust in the grass and paying quartz in the hillsidesseems to have turned up suddenly, and has been presented to the War Department. The specific denial of these marvelous stories has long since appeared in THE TRIBUNE over the signatures of intelligent scientific men who accompanied the expedition.

In an address delivered by Prof. Tyndall at Manchester, of which we print the more striking portion, he denies squarely the charge of atheism which has been brought against him by his adversaries. Those who heard his reverent utterances on this subject when lecturing at Cooper Institute will scarcely need this additional testimony. His belief in a Deity has been frequently indicated in his writings, and might have been inferred even from his Belfast address; but it has never been expressed in words that are so unmistakable as those at Free Trade Hall.

During the canvass we were assured that the defeat of the Republicans at the North would give new life to the rebellion at the South. Just the opposite effect has been produced. The stars and stripes for the first time in many years floated over a Democratic procession in New-Orleans on Saturday, many of the old flags showing evidence of having been long kept from the light. In the mottoes carried aloft, the liberality of Massachusetts to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow was equally blazoned with her record at the ballot-box; and among the most enthusiastic members of the procession itself, were colored citizens in considerable numbers.

The final defeat of Mr. William Walter Phelps in the Vth District of New-Jersey, by an adverse majority of four votes, was announced on Saturday. It is a great loss to the district and a great kindness to the representative. New-Jersey has not had in Congress for years a man who did her so much honor and was capable of giving her such faithful and distinguished service. The brilliant career upon which Mr. Phelps had entered will not be ended by this exasperatingly close contest, and the high moral tone and thorough independence which illustrated his defense of his political convictions, though they have led to temporary defeat, will be found the stepping-stones to greater success in future.

On our third page will be found a report of the closing session of the National Academy of Sciences. Prof. Henry brought up the subject of sound waves, which he has discussed at previous meetings of the Academy, adding his deductions from experiments last Summer. Interest is taken in this subject principally because Prof. Henry's theory differs widely from that of Prof. Tyndall. Among other notable papers that of Prof. Le Conte on the dangers of the general use of Paris-green in checking the ravages of the Colorado potatobeetle, will attract attention. The meeting of the Academy was shorter than usual, and fewer papers were read than is its custom, the attendance of members being small, as might have been expected when election day was chosen for the gathering.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A judicious classic poet once said that it was right to learn even from our enemies. But Gen. Grant declines to be taught even by his friends. Already the intimations come thickly from Washington, from our own correspondents and from other sources, that the President peremptorily declines to regard himself as in the least responsible for the late disaster to the party, or to consider that he was however remotely alluded to in the swelling admonitions recently addressed to the Administration from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He adverts with characteristic naïveté to the defeat of Gov. Dix and of Mr. Roberts, as significant of the fate of all those who declare themselves in opposition to a third term. The people like courage, he thinks, and have justly punished these statesmen for not daring to come out in his favor. He stands firmly by his Cincinnati letter and is as ready to sacrifice himself for the public good as ever. He sees no change as yet in the condition of affairs that should discourage him. He is not at all surprised at the rout of Butler and Talbot and Halsey and Parsons and the rest. Butler ought to have expected it. The increase of the President's salary was very well, but he should have stopped there and not committed the indelicacy of increasing his own. As to Talbot, the man is a teetotaler, and appears to believe in it; no wonder he could not be elected. Halsey had ideas about reform and Civil Service, and the people detest such sentimental puritanism; and Parsons-as the household organ declares-deserved to be beaten, probably for having taken so many fees out of the District as seriously to diminish the percentage of Gen. Babcock, the national measuring worm. But beating these men, the President argues, is a very different matter from voting against him. "Depend upon it," said the old French noble, "the Almighty will think twice before damning a man of my 'quality." The President has equally consolatory views as to the intentions of the sovereigns in whose hands rests his own political

It would be a waste of time to expect from Gen. Grant any very enlarged or intelligent ideas in regard to past or future events. If he had any comprehension of the history or theory of our government, he would not for a moment have given shelter to the fancy he now finds it so hard to relinquish, of perpetuating himself in office. He merely felt that he had "won" the place, as Judge Barnard once frankly said of himself, and that anybody who objected to his keeping it as long as he pleased was a mahgnant and wanton enemy. He has seen, it appears, no reason to change this manner of looking at the case. As to the probabilities of success, that is a question which can better be determined after the present Congress has taken itself out of the way and left him free to reason. In Louisiana they seem to be repeatsurvey the situation created by the ing the frauds of 1873 with as much coolness organization of the next. Even this Winter a as if there had been no political revolution show the triumphant Demogracy how desira- friendly and still omnipotent. In Tennessee ble or how dangerous a candidate he would they are pushing proceedings against white be. The Civil Rights bill is a subject to which citizens for constructive "intimidation" under

that he has exhausted his intellect in considering the legal or constitutional questions involved, or the probable effects of the bill upon the material and moral well-being of the Southern States. The President is too practical a man for such studies. He leaves them to priggish people like Mr. Sumner and Mr. Trumbull, who were always boring the Senate with long talks about law and morals which good sound men like himself and Chandler and Flanagan cared nothing about. One died and the other lost his seat in consequence, and the President does not propose to do either. But though he does not waste time over these questions of ethics, he sees that there is a good deal of political capital involved in a project which interests popular prejudices to so great an extent, and he does not see why he should not gain something from it. It is now reported, with some appearance of probability, that he has resolved to take decided ground against the passage of the bill, as soon as Congress opens.

There is one thing which must have convinced the President that this bill afforded him a redoubtable opportunity. It is now well known that he resolved during the last session to veto the Civil Rights bill, if it was passed. The Republican leaders of the House of Representatives were fully aware of this disposition, and it was for this reason that the bill was never allowed to come to a decisive vote. The men who like Mr. Phelps of New-Jersey had the courage of their opinions and opposed it without regard to certain consequences, were, as they always are, few. Most of the members of the majority who feared if they voted against it the wrath of their colored constituents, and who knew that if it were passed the President would make a great party scandal by vetoing it, prudently went off to the lunch-room whenever the calendar showed that the bill was impending, and abode there repairing the waste of tissue until the crisis was past. This cowardice must naturally have convinced a man of such narrow perceptions and sluggish conscience as the President that a question which so unnerved the party was one of great force and value. He does not appear to have perceived that the market for vetoes has lost its buoyancy. A deluge has come and gone, and the arks which were worth their weight in gold a few months ago are now good for nothing but kindling wood. Even the dim prospect of the veto set Gov. Kemper of Virginia into a violent third term fever. But the elections have restored him to his Democratic mind, and we find him among the first to telegraph his restored allegiance to the Manhattan Club celebration. The President is reported as being in high glee over the election of Mr. Stephens in Georgia and Mr. Chamberlain in South Carolina, both on the third term platform. But we doubt if any one ever appeared in public life in this country of an ignorance so child-like as to suppose that the white constituents of Stephens and the black constituents of Chamberlain could be kept together in a canvass in which the President appealed to the country to sustain him in a veto of the

CAUTION.

A mass meeting was held at Selma the

Civil Rights bill.

other night to celebrate the Democratic victory in Alabama. The whole city was illuminated; a torchlight procession wound through the streets; guns were fired, and the people seemed almost beside themselves with joy. In the intoxication of such a festival some extravagance of speech and demeanor might have been expected; and if the White League entertained any treasonable or violent purposes it was only natural that they should lift the mask for a moment, when the Radical party seemed routed and demoralized. But we look in vain through the proceedings of the meeting for any indication of disloyalty, or any hint of oppression of the negro. The same excellent sentiments which filled the addresses of Conservative conventions before the election seem to inspire the speeches of Conservative orators after the triumph. The Alabama meeting, after a message of cordial greeting to the Northern States, resolved that the day of success was an "ap-'propriate occasion to renew to the country" the pledges contained in the Democratic and Conservative platforms, "and especially that the rights of all must be respected and pre-'served inviolate." There was the wisdom of true statesmanship in such a resolution passed at such a time. No doubt it fairly represents the popular temper, for mass meetings never dissemble at times of public exaltation. While such a temper prevails the country has nothing to fear from White Leagues, and the South need not dread a new ascendency of the carpet bag. Let the rights of all be respected and preserved inviolate, now that the white race has been, or is about to be, restored to power, and the one great cause of Southern misgovernment, the color-line in politics, will speedily be obliterated. We have always insisted that with care and patience a combination of honest men of both races could be made against the system of grand larceny which has been established under the pretense of Republican principles, and that the South could be redeemed in no other way. The events of last week vindicate the soundness of our judgment, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Conservatives will not imperil the important advantage they have gained.

For the colored people indeed we have no apprehensions. It is not unlikely, however, that in the threatened proceedings against swindling white officials, such as the marshals, commissioners, and other agents charged with the execution of the enforcement laws, the victorious Conservatives may be tempted to go too far. These men have generally been guilty of unlawful party zeal, sometimes of serious offenses against personal liberty, and also of perjury and fraud, and doubtless there are some of them who richly deserve the striped uniform of a convict. But let us have no political martyrs. They keep alive bad causes which would die if they were let alone. The best thing for the South would be to give no thought to vengeance except in a few aggravated cases, but devote itself to the restoration of its finances. When they go out of office the petty functionaries who have done all this dirty work of late years may be trusted to find some other congenial occupation which will carry them straight to the penitentiary.

It may be as well to advise the Republicans also to be cautious, but for a very different Some of the United States officials who the President has given as much attention as a strained interpretation of the enforcement have been carrying matters with so high a to any other. We do not mean, of course, laws. These things are getting unsafe. They backs remaining in July, 1876, would be at

cannot do the party a modicum of good, and no appreciable discount, even though no longer they will take from it the last hope of ever a legal tender. recovering its lost position. The best advice to both sides at such a time as this is to keep cool.

THE CONTRACTION BUGABOO.

professional duty to propose specific plans for carrying into effect any of the financial reforms we advocate. If there is a will it will not be long before the way is found. We went to an architect for plans of our new building, and whenever the Government is ready to fund the greenbacks, or negotiate a new loan at a lower rate of interest than it is now paying, we trast those who make it their business to place great loans with be consulted as to the details of the operation. Being convinced, however, that the measures indicated some months ago by the President as necessary to be taken, if we are ever to have a currency of stable value, are entirely practicable, we here depart a little from our ordinary practice, and propose a specific measure by the aid of which greenbacks may cease to be legal tender, and spicie payments be resumed in July, 1876, without convulsion. This measure is simply to authorize the Treasurer at New-York to sell for greenbacks to the highest bidder, every week, one or two millions of five per cent bonds of the new loan, the greenbacks received therefor to be destroyed, and the legal-tender circulation permanently reduced by the amounts thus withdrawn, the operation to go on until gold is at par. That is our plan, and the whole of it. Had the Secretary of the Treasury commenced withdrawing greenbacks in this way last December, and continued the process, we have not a doubt that the premium on gold would now be several units lower than it is; that instead of twenty-five millions of gold having passed out of the country during last Summer, merchandise and securities would have gone instead, and that business would be as good as it is now, if not better. What is proposed to be done is this: to

cause, between this and July, 1876, the discount of nine per cent on the paper money of the country to disappear. No one will deny that there has been within tho last twelve months a fall in general prices of ten per cent, and probably more. In many occupations labor has been reduced ten and even twenty per cent. There has been, however, no corresponding fall in gold. It stands now at the price it brought four years ago. We maintain that in the present condition of trade, industry, and credit, not only here but throughout the commercial world, it has been and is still in the power of the United States Government to cause the gold premium to disappear, without any serious effect on general prices. If we wait two or three years until the whole industrial machinery of Europe and America is once more under full headway, credit at high tension, and the currency in countries using specie worked up to its utmost capacity, the state of things will be very different. Within twelve months the Bank of France, which for our present purpose may be considered the same thing as the French Government, has withdrawn from circulation ninety-five million dollars in paper money, and has increased the specie in its coffers by one hundred and ten million dollars. Here is a downright contraction of two hundred and five million dollars in twelve months by a nation inferior to the United States in population, credit, and resources. The paper withdrawn has been taken, of course, from France, but the specie has been drawn from the whole world. Some of it has come from the United States. Yet any man can borrow from the Bank of France, on the same conditions as usual, at the rate of four per cent

per annum. The method of contraction pursued by the Bank of France and the French Government is substantially identical with that here recommended. The expansion of its circulation was resorted to by the Bank in order to make a loan to the Government. By issuing its notes directly our Government obtained and still retains four hundred million dollars at no greater cost than the expense of paper and printing. By borrowing of the Bank of France the expense of engraving, printing and paper was thrown on the Bank, and the rate of interest paid by the Government, which is only one per cent per annum, is not much more than sufficient to enable the Bank to pay the necessary expenses connected with the issue. During the last twelve months the French Government has been paying off its indebtedness to the Bank, or rather changing the form of the debt from non-interest-bearing notes to five per cent rentes. The amount repaid by the Government to the Bank since October, 1873, when the last installment of the indemnity was paid over to Germany, is ninety-five million dollars, which exactly corresponds to the amount of bank notes withdrawn from circulation. The accumulation of specie in the Bank is a movement precisely of the same character as the accumulation of legal tender notes in the banks of New-York. Money in such dull times as these piles up in banks because there is not sufficient employment for it in the commercial world. The discounts of the Bank of France, including its branches, are one hundred million dollars less than they were a year ago, being a decrease of more than one-third. Money for which there is no employment might as well not exist. The only effect of retiring and destroying a few millions of unemployed greenbacks, and issuing bonds in exchange for them, would be to give the owners of the greenbacks a good investment in exchange for dead money, and to remove a strong incentive to speculation. We take it for granted that Government can afford to pay interest on its debts as well as private individuals. There is at the present moment very little disposition on the part of any class in the community to enter into speculations; but the revival of the speculative spirit is only a question of time, and when the time comes the existence in bank vaults of large reserves of idle greenbacks will have the same effects as they had from 1868 to 1872. and speculations of all kinds will be carried to excess. We leave it to those doctors in finance

who go into hysteries at the very sound of the word contraction, to explain, on their theories, how France has contracted her own paper circulation ninety-five millions and the hard money of Europe one hundred and ten millions more with so little effect upon the commercial world. By following the plan suggested by us our Government would ratire by July, 1876, some seventy or eighty millions in greenbacks, cause the year's product of our gold mines to be retained for our own use, and perhaps draw a few millions of coin from Europe. We need not say that this treatment would speedily put an end to the gold premium, and that the \$390,000,000 green-

AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY. We are glad to see that the leading men of the Democratic party seem more inclined to turn their attention to completing and perfecting their own organization for immediate We have not considered it any part of our action than to begin the distribution of what spoils may fall to them from the campaign of 1876. The work devolving upon them is of the most weighty and important character. They have won a barren triumph if it results merely in a change of office-sackers and officers. If it is to result in any extended tenure of power for their party, or, what is better, in any advantage to the country, no time should be lest in harmonizing the general sense of the party throughout the Union upon one or two cardinal points upon waich unity and clearness are absolutely indispensable. We have already referred to the necessity of a positive and aggressive policy upon the subject of the national indebtedness and the currency. It will be fatal to the party if the present division of councils should continue. It would require no very remarkable effort to secure substantial unity upon these questions. The party in the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, as well as in the regions it has so recently conquered in New-England, is sound and firm upon these momentous questions. A noisy band of demagogues have succeeded in making the Conventions of Ohio, Indiana, and some other States, the mouthpiece of their heresies. But there is no proof anywhere that any considerable portion of those communities has demanded the rag-money and repudiation platforms which these blatant leaders have imagined the right road to popularity. We have given our reasons for believing that the New-York platform would be equally acceptable everywhere else, if presented with vigor and energy. Nine people out of ten have no financial ideas whatever, and the honest currency men have merely allowed the Voorhees sort to steal a march on them in party conventions. This must be remedied, and it can doubtless be readily accomplished if the real leaders of the party

see the importance of it. But there is another thing to be done, and this can be done at once without difficulty. The party should lose no time, now in the flush of their great victory, in planting themselves firmly upon the Baltimore platform of 1872 in relation to the rights of the negroes and all the Constitutional Amendments. It is useless to say that this is unnecessary-that the party has already done this once, and that to do it again would be a work of supererogation. The truth is that a great many people are timid about it. The Nation spoke for a considerable class when it said that if Dix were defeated the Southern Democrats would immediately cut such capers as to alarm the North and elect Grant in '76. This fear is, if you please, absurd, but it may be worth allaying. Mr. Blaine said the other day that the Democratic party never had accepted the Amendments. This was untrue, but it echoed an ignorance more general than is suspected by most Democrats. We know of nothing which would be of more immediate and substantial effect than a distinct authorized declaration of the Democratic party that the Baltimore platform in all respects, but specially in so far as it relates to the Amendments, is still the doctrine of the party, and that the negroes of the South will be protected in all their vested rights when the party comes to power.

Nothing so promising to the Conservative cause in the South, and we will add so hopeful for the best interests of the country, has been seen in this campaign as the behavior of the McEnery insurgents in Louisiana toward the freed people. During the few days that they remained in possession of the State Government, the negroes were astonished to find that they were treated with at least the same justice and consideration which they received from the Kellogg administration. The effect of this was in the highest degree advantageous to the cause of peace and order in all subsequent proceedings, and especially beneficial to the Conservative candidates last Monday. The more intelligent negroes saw that they were as sure of decent treatment on the one side as on the other, and many of them gladly embraced the opportunity of voting for the better men. Surely the party nowhere has any greater provocation to resentment against the freedmen than in Louisiana. It should not be difficult therefore to induce them to declare solemnly the purpose which we doubt not they entertain, to protect all citizens white and black impartially in the enjoyment of all rights under the law and in good faith to maintain and defend the Constitution with all its Amendments. We have the more hope that this may be promptly done as those of the party are identical.

Nobody need patronize fair Erin; she is really an excellent little country. Here is Dr. Hancock's Report on the Criminal Statistics of the Isle, and a very encouraging thing it is. The number of indictable offenses in that country of much police and thorough public prosecution is growing from year to year wonderfully less. Last year there were 774 fewer of such offenses than during the preceding year-3,923 fewer than the number ten years ago. The percentage of crime is 16 below the average for Great Britain during five years. Treasonable offenses are almost unknown.

The secret of her career, said Miss Cushman in her graceful speech on Saturday night, has been that she was always in earnest. It is a noble lesson which the great actress leaves to the members of her profession, and to the members of all professions. And out of all the brilliant display last Saturday night-the graceful poetry, the eloquent compliments, and the generous and affectionate enthusiasm of the great multitude-it is the thing best worth preserving.

There is a general stir among business men over the belief that the elections promise a revival of business. The decline in Governments with which the Administration orators threatened us in case of Democratic successes seems to have been postponed, and the majority of business men now appear to believe that the end of uncertainty and the hope of a change for the better in financial legislation should lead to a general revival. The belief in such a thing is likely to be at least half the battle.

Unkind comparisons have at times been made as to the respective power and influence of our two New-York Senators. It must be admitted, however that in the late election they seemed to stand on a singular equality. Senator Fenton succeeded in electing an Opposition Congressman, and three Opposition Members of the Assembly from his own home Senator Conkling succeeded in doing precisely the

Can the Board of Health de nothing to prevent or mitigate the stench which comes up from the East River with such frequency of late, and makes Murray Hill rook with a foulness which Water-st.

MUSIC.

FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Theodore Thomas's eighth season of Symphony Concerts has opened with the most brilliant prospects, not only of artistic interest, but of popular success. Steinway Hall was crowded on Saturday evening with an audience of the very best quality. To those who have carefully watched Mr. Thomas's honorable course, and who understand not only what he has already accomplished in the popularization of the highest forms of musical art but what he is ambitious of andertaking in addition, the evidence of public appreciation which the past week has afforded must be inexpresfibly gratifying. Thom is has succeeded after ten years of almost heroic exertion in establishing the first real orchestra America has ever heard, (for it is only a permment band that deserves the name of an orchestra,) and withit be has created almost a revolution in public taste. Thanks chiefly to his labors, our country has now outstripped both France and England in the cultivation, the enjoyment, and the comprehenon of symphonic mosic, and It would soon rival eyen Germany if the number of our orchestras bore a fair ratio to the taste of our audiences. But Toomas's friends are well aware that he has only taken the first steps toward the realization of a scheme watch, if life, health, and public favor are continued to him, will make New York one of the great musical centers of the world; and the remarkable advance in popularity which the Sym phony Concerts have just made is especially valuable cause it brings us nearer to the project for which Tuomas has been so long working.

The programme of the concert on Saturday night was one of the most interesting presented in Steinway Hab for a long while. The foliowing were the selections:

4. Ordes of the Brigands. Obbligate Viola by Mr. Chas. Bietens. Harp, Mr. A.

been played only twice before in New-York. Mr. Taom is

Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, (new)
Mr. F. Bescovitz and Orenestra.
Part II.
Symphony, No. 3, Erotea.
Allegro con brio.
2. Marcia Funche.
4. Finale. The Berliez symphony, if we are not mistaken, had

produced it for the first time in America at one of his annual concerts, eleven or twelve years ago, before the Symphony Solrées were undertaken. He repeated it two or three years later. On neither occasion was it appreciated. The execution undoubtedly was far interior to that of last Saturday, and this is a work which absolutely requires a virtuoso orchestra of the very highest efficiency. But ten years ago New-York was not pre pared to understand "Harold." however well performed, and although a few accomplished critics, like the late William H. Fry of The TRIBUNE, were prompt to recognize its extraordinary beauties, great mass of connoisseurs Berliez was as a man who comes before his time. In this work we had one of the earliest departures from the formalism of the classical symphony into the boundless freedom of the modern school of progress. It was written long before the appearance of Lazt's Symphonic Poems or Wagner's 'Eine Faust Symphonie;" and although it is no loager ncomprehensible and barbaric to a public which has I mened so much familiarity with the Music of the Future as we have. the ability to relish it is still a good test of the hearer's tendencies towards the old and perishing forms of art or the new and vigorous. It has been before the world for forty years, and we are just beginning to listen to it. Well, the greatest monuments of Beethoven's stood still longer uncomprehended, and the remanticism of Schumann even now is only half understood. The triumph of Berli z is undoubtedly close at hand; and hide-bound critics, who stand in the way to frighten us back, and protest that music has been at a dead halt for half a century and is never going forward any more, cannot prevent it. The "Harold" Symphony has been so fully described in the programme-for it is a typical example of that kind of music which cannot be enjoyed without an accompanying verbal text-that we may spare our readers the weariness of a fresh analysis. We find in it not only that wonderful command of the resources of the orches ira and sorprising ingenuity in the treatment of instruments for which Berlioz has been admired by all schools of musicians, but also a surprising wealth of beautiful and poetic fancies. The monody of Harold and the melodious allegro in the first movement, as well as the scherze and romanza of the third, are gems of the brightest and clearest tint, while the March and Evening Prayer in the second movement never fall to entrance the whole audience, learned and unlearned alike. In the last movement reminiscences of all the preceding themes are woven into a texture of astonishing color, and the symphony closes with a finale of dazzling brightness and immense force. Of the impression of the work upon the audience we are in doubt what to say. By a large number of the most cultivated persons present it was received with delight; most others probably listened with interest and wonder, and wanted to hear it again. In Boston, where it was played last week, it seems to have caused a conflict of cliques, one party denouncing it and the other clamor-ing for its repetition. About the excellence of the performance on Saturday there cannot be two intelligent opinions. It was as near perfection as any we can hope to hear.

The second piece on the programme was hardly less interesting than the first. Edvard Grieg is a young composer upon whom the eyes of Europe have lately been tiend with thopeful anticipation. He is 31 years of age, and was born in Bergen, Norway, where his father was Consul of Great Britain. He was sent to the Leipsic Conservatory by the advice of Ole Bull, who discovered his extraordinary gifts when the boy was 15 years old. He studied under Hauptmann, Ramecka, Rietz, Richter and Plaidy, and in 1867 settled at Caristiania, where he still lives. He has published only about twenty compositions, including piano-forte pieces, songs and choruses; all of them, it is said, are distinctly original and colored with the familiar national characteristics. The concerto certainly is charming. It is so fresh, so melodious, so brilliant, and so exquisitely constructed that every musician will welcome it with enthusiasm as a precious addition to the planist's repertory. It begins with a beautiful melody in A minor, an allegro moderate, striking both in theme and treatment, which is given out by the wind instruments and repeated by in this case the interests of the country and the plane with ingenious elaborations. The second theme is equally charming and is managed in substan tially the same manner as the first. The tremendously elaborate cadenza is furnished by the composer instead of being left to the discretion of the executant. The second movement is a delicious adagio in D flat, most of which is given to the pinno solo, with an accompaniment of muted strings, and it passes without pause into the bold and passionate finale, which rushes on, gathering strength and fire, to a grand maestoso passage, first delivered by the solo instrument fortissimo, and repeated with the whole force of the band. Mr. Boscovitz interpreted the plane part in this extremely difficult work with great taste and an excellent technique, playing from memory.

In the "Heroic" Symphony the orchestra gave a signal illustration not only of the perfect drilling and efficiency of the band but of the rare ability of the conductor. It was a rare treat to hear this difficult and somewhat obscure work-which musicians once thought in-comprehensible-interpreted with such beautiful clearness and performed with such majesty and vigor. Though it came at the close of a hot evening and was nearly an hour long, it held the unflagging attention o

the whole house to the very end. Remarkable bills are offered for the next two entertainments. At the second concert a Suite of Bach's, in B minor, will be played for the first time, together with Schumann's 1st Symphony (B major), and Lazt's Symphonic Poem, "Die Ideale." Beethoven's trie, "Tremate, empl, tremate," will be given by voices and orchestra. and the new plane-for e concerto by Reff will be produced with the welcome assistance of Mr. S. B. Mills. At the third concert the chief feature will be the new Symphony by Raff, whose completion was announced only a few days ago, and Mr. Henry C. Timm will make his appearance as a planist for the first time in many

MUSICAL NOTES.

The reserved seats for the Brooklyn Philarmonic concerts will be sold at the Academy to-day. Mr. J. N. Pattison will give the first of his course of five lectures on Music and the Great Com-posers, with piano-forte illustrations, to-morrow even-ing, at De Garmo's Hall.

A testimonial concert is shortly to be given Mr. S. B. Mills at Steinway Hall. The reappearance of this admirable artist after his severe accident will be halled with general satisfaction.

Mr. Carl Formes, who has just returned from Europe in excellent health, will give a concert at Steinway Hall on the 224 of November. In the course of the season he will probably be heard with the Italian opera company.

The revival of "Ernani" to-night will give

Mile. Marcai the first opportunity she has had this season. "Lucia" is announced for repetition on Wednesday and "Rigolette" on Priday. "di's M "; is to be operformed on Prophay next.